The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,566—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage.

Sunday Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	320	220	60	
Port Said	350	240	50	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRA KOT, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Museum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Machoo, near Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th July.
(a)	SHERAZORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(a)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	150	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(a)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a)	PEKIN	3717	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2903	450	R. T. Dundas	31st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Baker	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SLAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 „ 1873 ... £295,149 „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SALE of the landed property at 2nd Coombarwadi, advertised to be held to-day by order of the Administrator General, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares &c., the property of the late John Muirhead, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, dinner, and breakfast services best electroplated dish covers, hot water dishes, cruetstand, bread basket, spoons and forks, butter cooler, table cutlery, and handsomely carved, and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dinning, camp, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, whatnot, sideboard, wardrobes, chest of drawers, single cots, round teapoys, tripod stands, best electro-plated 24 light hanging argand lustre, a double light hanging kerosine oil lamp, drawing room carpets, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, dispense and bath-room furniture and utensils, books, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BLACKWOOD LOGS AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder in the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, about 100 superior blackwood logs and a quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
12 do. T. Red dreases.
3 do. white stripes.
2 do. T. Red Printed Jaconets.
3 do. do. Prints.

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Chandabhoy.
20 cases zinc paint, about 125 cwts.

NOTICE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, On account and at the risk of Hajee Yulles Hajee Kumissa,

H V H K J S } 1-3-2 cases Ball Thread, ex s. s. Atalanta.
4-5-2 do. do. do. Afghan.
100—1 do. Fancy goods, do. Alabama.
74-75—2 do. do. do. Lord Eslington.
90—1 do. do. do. Hindustan.
T D J & Co. } 101—1 do. Samples do. Alabama.

On account and at the risk of E. Abdoolla and S. Adamji.
E A 5 cases Toys, ex s. s. Mirzapore.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bandar.

Ex "Nimrod."

100 tons superior first class Teak Scantlings of various sizes to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 good serviceable palkies.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large collection of books, such as Histories of the English and the French, Queen's Regulations, Elements of Phisiology, Surgical Dictionary, Anatomical Remembrances, and other valuable works.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome grey Arab horse "King," has racing speed and fine action, the owner having no further use of him.

1 English built brougham with grey young horse and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of the undermentioned parties.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosum Ally.
A T R—1,2,99,102—4 cases buttons, reflectors, wicks, &c., ex "Alnwick Castle."

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—32, 35/5, 43/4—5 cases padlocks, pins, pens, hooks and eyes, ex "Trenthan Hall."

On account and risk of Noormahomed H. Cassum.
N H C—3,5—3 cases buttons, penholders, purses, &c., ex "Avondale."

On account and risk of Essa Jamal.
E J 17/18—2 cases padlocks and purses, ex "Surat."

On account and risk of Esmaljee Escoobhoy.
E E—22/3—3 cases Amorces, ex "Lumley Castle."

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished Household Furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a circular glass fronted miniature brougham, a bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Major C. H. Strutt.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods in Trade of D. D. MAJOO, Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and following days until the whole be sold off at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Morigagee, at the abovementioned place, varieties of fancy goods in trade of Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo, who lately carried on business in the name of D. D. Majoo, the sale commencing from lot No. 723, consisting of gilt lockets, courier bags, superior purses, glass inkstands, Parrasole, ladies' superior nose and half hose, crying dolls, tin travelling boxes, cupboards, show cases, &c., &c.

Albums and Ladies' Fans will be sold on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p. m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone will give relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensure a rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25	
Do. do.	„ 30 to	45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs.	26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	„	36
Do. do. Frock Coats	„	40
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8 to	16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for ..... Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE APOLLO PIER HOTEL,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT,

IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families.

The Rooms are large, lofty and airy. This Hotel is pleasantly situated, and open to the sea breeze all round, and within five minutes' walk of all the Public Offices, Railway Stations, and the Bunders.

TERMS MODERATE,

N.B.—CARRIAGES for HIRE on the premises.

Bombay, 16th July 1879.

SAMUEL OMER KINGSLEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of SAMUEL OMER KINGSLEY, Equestrian Performer, formerly of Illinois, in the United States of America, and late of Bombay, a citizen of the United States of America, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 2nd day of April, 1879, and PROBATE of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was GRANTED on the 23rd day of May, 1879, by the Right Honourable Sir Charles Jackson, Knight, Chief Commissioner of Judicature at Bombay to FRANK WORDSWORTH DOOLITTLE, of Bombay, Doctor of Medicine, one of the Executors in the said Will named, are required, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1879, to SEND to the said Executor at his Offices in Meadow Street, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. And the executor of such time the Executor will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the party entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts to and deliver such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1879.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC APPLIANCES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Air Beds	45	0	to	52	0
Air Cushions and Pillows	4	0	„	7	8
Artificial Eyes	0	0	„	10	0
Bath Brushes, Gloves, and Rubbers	0	12	„	3	8
Breast Supporters for Nursing	0	0	„	4	0
Chest Protectors, Lamb's Wool	2	0	„	4	0
Cholera Belts	0	0	„	2	12
Corpulency Belts	0	0	„	12	0
Elastic Belts for Ladies	5	0	„	25	0
Elastic Stockings, Wristlets, &c.	4	0	„	10	0
Enema Apparatus	3	0	„	15	0
Flesh Gloves and Rubbers	0	12	„	3	8
Ice Bags, India Rubber	0	0	„	4	4
India Rubber Waterproof Sheeting, yard	0	0	„	4	0
Inhalers	3	0	„	9	0
Hot Water Bottles, India Rubber	5	0	„	10	0
Do. do. Tin	2	8	„	6	0
Magneto Electric Machines	18	0	„	27	0
Milk Teasers	0	0	„	3	0
Nursery Lamps	0	0	„	4	8
Respirators	6	0	„	8	8
Riding Belts	0	0	„	7	0
Spray Producers	4	8	„	9	0
Trusses	2 and upwards.				

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Town Council's Resolution, recommending the Corporation to Memorialise Government with a view to the cost of the deportation of immigrants being borne by the States from whose territories such immigrants arrive.

2. The Town Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the following grants from surplus cash balance:

Cost of cleaning out the Low Level Sewer in 1877-78, the grant (Rs. 2,000) for that work having lapsed	2,500	0 0
Cost of providing pipes, bends, collars, &c., reserve stock for the Tulsi pipe line	14,445	0 0
Cost of thorough repairs to Police Superintendent's Quarter at Mahim	1,313	3 0
Cost of laying a 6-inch main from the Bhooleshwur Road, along the Girgaum Back Road, to Juggonath Sadasiv Street	4,414	0 0
Rs. 350 to meet the cost of House Rent allowance to Inspector Kent, from 1st May last to 30th November next, in lieu of free quarters hitherto found for him	350	0 0
Conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the Lighting Inspector, from 1st July instant to 31st November next	150	0 0
Cost of employing an extra Clerk at Rs. 50 per month, from the 30th May last to the 30th November next, for the Market Department	127	11 10

3. Sanction to be asked to certain alterations in the scale of fees levied by the Health Assessing Departments under the By-Laws (as already published).

4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, dated 30th June, 1879, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past Quarter.

5. Letter from Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Honorary Secretaries of the Henry Memorial Fund, offering, on behalf of the subscribers to the Fund, Bust of the late Captain Henry for the Hall of the Municipal Corporation.

6. Letter from Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, proposing the removal of the Statues of the Marquess of Wellesley and Cornwallis from Elphinstone Circle to a site to be selected by the Commissioner with the approval of the Town Council.

7. Commissioner's memo, stating that Mr. Heerjee Ardaseer Dadysett was duly elected a Member of the Corporation on 30th June, 1879.

8. Government memo No. 1596 of 1879, appointing Messrs. James Bapty and James Greaves as Members of the Corporation, vice Captain J. R. Malcolm, and Sreenan Major W. Gray.

9. Further consideration of Notice of Motion given by Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esquire, proposing the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the present system of assessment of properties for Municipal rating.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Captain Morland will move that the offer of a Bust of the late Captain Henry to be placed in the Municipal Hall be accepted with the best thanks of the Corporation to the Subscribers to the "Henry Memorial Fund."

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th July 1879.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS."

The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Cash. Re. 1	Credit. Rs. 1 12
„ ... 1ox. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 15/0 Rs. 125.

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz. Rs.	4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay:
4, Hummum Street.

Poona:
1, East Street.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths.

Established under the Auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES. ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK,
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE PUMP.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE BIRD'S NEST.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 33 CASH.

THE PORTER BOTTLE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE SINGING BIRD.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.

Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.*

Rs. 90 CASH.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.
"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30TH, 1879.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box ..... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box ..... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat;

It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is supremely enjoyable and refreshing.

Each Hammock includes:

Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c. } Cash Price No. 1 Rs. 10, Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12. | Cash Price No. 3, Rs. 18, Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.

BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8

Folding Knife and Fork ..... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Game ..... Rs. 5 0

Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box ..... Rs. 12 0

Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate ..... Rs. 25 0

Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and ..... „ 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space ..... Cash price 45 0

Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 15/0 Rs. 125.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades, Complete in Case, with Strap Sling ..... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVEL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 17th JULY, 1879.

We have had another week of extreme quietness in all branches of trade, and it is difficult to say in which of our various markets the transactions have been proportionately most limited. The demand for Piece Goods, and, in fact, Imports of all kinds, has contracted to the narrowest possible limits, and will probably continue so until something like a reliable idea can be formed of the character of the season, whilst in Exports operations are quite insignificant. Cotton is depressed by the tenor of the accounts from Liverpool, where the demand for Surats to arrive seems to have entirely ceased for the time being, and although the unfavourable crop accounts from England have attracted more attention to Seeds and Wheat, the paucity of supplies enables sellers to maintain prices at too high a level for any extent of business being done. Money becomes easier daily; Government Paper is strong and advancing; Shares dull; Sterling Exchange steady. Freights are very depressed, to-day's quotations by steamer for Liverpool being 18s. 9d. for Wheat and 17s. 6d. for measurement, with very little cargo offering at that.

Whilst business at the moment is thus slow and inactive, we regret to say that future prospects are not quite so promising as they were. In the Deccan the "Rat Plague" is assuming serious proportions, the Government Resolution on the subject published to-day showing very clearly that a wide extent of damage may be done should the measures taken not exterminate the pest. This after all, however, is only local, a much more important question being the progress of the monsoon. During the past fortnight the rainfall in Bombay has only gauged a little over one inch, and with few exceptions it has been no heavier up-country, so that we are beginning to hear complaints from most quarters of want of rain. So far we do not believe any material injury has taken place, but another week of dry weather would either a considerable portion of the grain crop and replanting would have to be adopted. This is by no means unusual, and in an ordinary way probably the existing state of affairs would give rise to no special anxiety, but after the experience of the past three years every phase of the weather is watched with the closest attention, and there is doubtless a tendency to magnify anything of an unfavourable character.

Money.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 12th instant, showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 3¼ lacs, but this arose from withdrawls from the Government balance and additional investments in Government Securities, the actual trade demand showing a decline of ½ lacs. No further change has been made in rates of discount and interest which remain at 5 per cent. on fixed, and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, while in the open market accommodation is still freely offered at 4 per cent. and probably even less.

Exchange.—The transactions in Sterling for this mail have been limited in the extreme, but the market has remained unusually steady and free from disturbing influences. Business for the steamer opened on Saturday at the closing quotations for last mail, 1s. 7 16-16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 8 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit bills, but on Monday an easier feeling was apparent and rates gave way about 1-16d. all round. On Tuesday the market was steadier again and Bank paper recovered the previous day's decline. On Wednesday there was no change of any kind, but a weaker feeling has been apparent to-day consequent on the rates obtained for Council drafts in London yesterday. The general idea here was that an average of 1s. 7¾d. would be got, but the telegram advises Rs. 20,30,000 having been allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 7 83d., and Rs. 9,50,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7 87d., whilst on all other places at 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee receiving 6 per cent. The result is only 1-32d. under what was generally expected, but small as it is there are so few bills offering at present that very little inducea a tendency to lower rates, and at the close quotations have receded to :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d.; 6 months' 1s. 8¼d.; Credit 3 months' 1s. 8 3-32d., 6 months' 1s. 8 9-32d.; Documents 3 months' 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d. per rupee.

Bar Silver in London has remained practically unchanged throughout the week at 51¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7¾d. per rupee; and, as regards the future, we see no reason to alter the views we expressed last mail in favour of 1s. 8d. as about the probable value of the rupee during the slack season. If we modified our opinion at all it would be more in favour of a shade lower, than anything about that figure, as it seems perfectly evident that the export trade of the country must be on a very small scale for some months to come, while the demand for China shows no signs at the moment of exercising any special effect.

The quotation for Gold to-day is Rs. 19-2 per tola, but there is nothing doing for export.

On Calcutta the rate for sight drafts is ½ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest telegraphic quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai for 4 months' sight 5s. 2¼d. per tael.

Government Securities.—A very strong feeling has been apparent during the week and prices have steadily advanced until at the close the rise amounts to 1¼ per cent, quotations being :—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101. Notwithstanding the firmness apparent a large business has not been done, the fact being that the bulk of the last loan has got into the hands of a few large holders who do not seem inclined to sell, and in this the strength of the market lies.

Shares.—The market remains dull and depressed, all speculation seems at an end for the time being, and any movements in quotations are in favour of the buyer. In *Bank* shares the only movement is in Bank of Bombay which declined 2 per cent. on the issue of the report for the six months ending 30th June, but has since recovered 1 per cent., closing at Rs. 675. The Bank has earned Rs. 7,34 000, from which a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared absorbing Rs. 4,00,000; the sum of Rs. 8,10,000 has been written off to "Bad and Doubtful Debts;" Rs. 10,000 to reduction in cost of premises; and Rs. 13,305 carried forward to next account. So far as regards the amount of profits earned by the Bank the report is undoubtedly favourable, but the fact of the losses by the failure of W. Nicol & Co. and Nursey Kessowjee & Co. being now estimated at nearly 4 lacs, whereas they were only put at 1½ lacs in the previous report, has been the subject of much adverse criticism, and the Bank will not be looked upon with the same confidence as formerly until a thorough explanation of the position has been made public. In *Land* Companies the fluctuations of the week have been confined to Colaba Co. which are Rs. 10 lower, and in Press Companies we have merely to note a fall of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Co. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares, as a general rule, continue dull and declining. Bombay United are Rs. 10 and Coorla Rs. 15 per share higher, but we have to quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Alfred Manufacturing Co., Rs. 40 in National and Soondercas, Rs. 50 in Mowkojee Petit, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Gocouldas, Rs. 25 in Mazagon, Rs. 20 in Oriental, Rs. 15 in Empress, Great Eastern and Khandeish, Rs. 10 in Dhurramsey, and Rs. 5 per share in Prince of Wales. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay, Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 lower, Prince of Wales Insurance Co. Rs. 25 lower, and Bombay Saw Mills Company Rs. 25 higher.

Piece Goods.—The state of the market can scarcely be said to have altered in any way since the departure of last mail. The demand for ready goods remains on a most limited scale, the clearances from the bazaar for the week being only estimated at about 1,200 packages and prices, although only in one or two cases quotably lower, have undoubtedly shown a weaker tendency. For future delivery, however, there has been some little demand at about previous rates, and as shipments from Home are small we would probably have seen more doing had drop accounts from up-country been more satisfactory. As it is buyers have assumed a waiting attitude and the course of the market will be to a great extent guided by the nature of the monsoon. A good general rainfall in the course of the next few days would impart altogether a new tone to business, but so long as dry weather holds we can scarcely look for any improvement.

Grey Goods.—In Shirtings the transactions have been comparatively small. Off 40 inch supplies are not excessive and prices are unaltered. For 44 inch a fair demand prevails and stocks being light values are well supported. Wider makes are neglected and prices tend in favour of buyers. Of Printers the stock is in excess of the current demand and we reduce our quotations 1 anna per piece. Madapollams are in poor request and supplies are large, but prices are not quotably lower. The same remark applies to T Cloths and Jaconets. In Mulls there is not much doing, but 40 inch Cloths are in light supply and meet a fairly good demand. Dhoties are dull and difficult of sale. *Bleached Goods* have not altered materially either as regards demand or price. Transactions are mostly confined to Shirtings, Jaconets, Mulls, and Tanjibs, but stocks generally are liberal. *Dyed and Printed* and *Turkey Red* Goods remain depressed. Stocks are large and sellers would be willing to concede something from nominal rates if they could induce business. *Local* Goods are in poor demand and the offtake at the moment is not equal to more than about one half of the production.

Twist.—The demand for English Yarns has been somewhat more active of late and a fair business has been transacted this week, leading to a general advance of about ¼ anna per lb. Stocks are not large and at the moment the market is firm. Dyed Yarns have undergone no change. For Local makes, the enquiry is slack and mostly for export to China, but prices are about the same.

Metals.—*Copper.*—Only a very small business has been done and we reduce our quotations As. 8 per cwt. for Tiles and Ingots, but Braziers and Sheathing are unaltered. *Yellow Metal* is very dull and prices are unaltered. The sale of 1,000 cwts. Braziers is reported at Rs. 33½ per cwt. to arrive. *Iron* is quiet but steady and there is no movement in prices to note.

Coals.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand, either on the bandar or to arrive. The only sales reported are about 400 to 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive per steamer Hutton at Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21 per ton, and a cargo of Londonderry West Hartley, July-August sailing via Cape, at Rs. 20 per ton alongside. Supplies are not heavy, but the consumption is much reduced owing to the number of mills which are at a standstill.

Cotton.—The Liverpool accounts by wire having been extremely dull, we have had next to nothing doing for Export since last mail left, and prices have given about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Even at the decline there are willing sellers, but with the limited demand existing for Surats to arrive, both in Liverpool and on the Continent, there seems no likelihood of any active buying for some time to come. The purchases reported during the week only make a total of about 2,500 bales, consisting of about 1,000 bales Omra descriptions for export and 1,500 bales for local consumption.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the week make the comparisons as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	7,404	4,810	2,598
Total since 1st Sept	817,753	943,522	1,110,460

The *Clearances* for Sea since the departure of the mail have been 1,042 bales, making a total of 545,266, against 538,130 bales for the corresponding period last year. The deficiency is thus 92,864 bales, and although the stock on the spot is undoubtedly larger than last year we question whether it is likely to be diminished materially by the end of the year, as up-country supplies are proportionately smaller.

New Crop.—The accounts from the districts—especially the Berars—are decidedly less favourable owing to the absence of rain during the past ten days, but no irreparable damage has yet been done, if we had a good rainfall in the course of the next few days. A great deal depends on this and it is too early, therefore, to talk of the probable out-turn.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cot on with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 223	= 5 13/16d.
Do. Comra (nominal)	„ 225	= 5 21/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 219	= 5¾d.
G.F. Do.	„ 211	= 5 5/16d.
Good Dholleras (nominal)	„ 225	= 5 21/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 218	= 5 15/32d.
G.F. Do.	„ 210	= 5 9/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	„ 213	= 5 15/32d.
Do. Comptа	„ 204	= 5¼d.

Seeds.—*Linseed* —Some little buying for export has been done at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt., but the ready stock is so small that no transactions of any importance is practicable. *Rapeseed* is quiet with very few buyers. Some small purchases of Cawnpore are reported at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12, but for Gujarat we cannot quote less than Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Gingelly is quite nominal at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 per candy for White and Rs. 39 to Rs. 42 for Red and Brown.

Wheat.—The advance in prices in England has brought out a few buyers, but stocks of export quality are small. We quote :—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40; Inferior, Rs. 36 to Rs. 38 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	87,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhowanagur M. and P. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	80	1,000	all	do	600
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,50	500	all	do	560
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	150
Empress S. and W. Co.	70	500	all	do	350
Great Eastern	1,40	1,000	all	do	725
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	87	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	70	1,000	1,000	do	475
Gowraj Ballo Mills	78	1,000	all	do	500
Khandeish Spinning	75	1,000	all	do	825
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,000	all	do	450
Ludrus Spinning	80	1,25	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's	2,50	1,000	all	30 p.a.	980
Morarjee Spinning	1,04	1,000	all	Nil	840
National S. and W. Co.	2,00	5,000	..	do	105
National S. and W. Co. of India	95	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,00	625	all	do	925
Princeof WalesSpinning	60	1,25	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	all	do	450
Soondercas Spinning	60	1,00	all	do	500
Do do. ½ Share.	50	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	50	1,000	all	do	660
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-3-6
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-9-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-2-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-5-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-3-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-13-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain J. G. Hay, arrived in harbour on the 16th instfrom Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The ship St. James, 1,162 tons, Captain F Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 15th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The Hall Line s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 22nd June, with the following passengers :—Mrs. Cordoza and 2 children, Mrs. Corruthers, Mrs. Gall, and Mr. and Mrs. Calcham. She brought the following cargo :—113 cases and 2,300 bundles iron, 40 bales twist, 625 bundles iron hoops, 2 casks iron chains, 1,017 packages piece goods, 10 iron plates, 53 bundles steel, 17 cases clocks, 150 kegs nails, 5 casks stout, 504 cases soap, 100 cases brass, 99 cases copper, 11,270 bars iron, 330 casks alum, 38 casks sal ammoniac, 250 kegs red lead, 452 casks paint and colour, 52 cases varnish, 8 packages glassware, 5 bales paper, 50 casks disinfecting powder, 100 casks lead, 20 cases ginger ale, and many packages merchandize. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Madura (s)	Hay	Calcutta, June 20.
17	City of Baltimore (s)	Verrill	Liverpool, June 22.
	St. James	Smith	Rangoon, May 15.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVALS.
13	Rebacca ...Bimdgaard ...Natal, June 7.
14	Busheer (s) ...James ...Kyouk Phyoo, July 10.

DEPARTURE.

July 13.—Steamer Kilwa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Rebacca—Mrs Bimdgaard.
Per Busheer—Mr A Robert Wood, Mrs Warden and 4 children.
Per Kilwa —For Rangoon—Lieut G S Eyre, Mr Collins, Mr Hart, Mr Ketteridge, Mr Clarke and Miss Templeton. For Penang—Mrs Paterson.

MADRAS.

July. DEPARTURE.

14 Mirzapore (s) ..... Southampton.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Australis, from Madras, to Calcutta :—Mr Cherry, Mr Wolcott.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—4 hogsheads claret, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tanjores—12 cases Australian wine, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Indus s—1 cask white zinc paint and 15 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 4 cases preserved milk, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co; 38 boxes bar silver (Rs 1,9 000), The Bank of Bombay; 11 bales printing paper, The *Bombay Gazette*.
Childers—31 runlets tar and 24 barrels pitch, Hajee Essac Soub and Son; 50 casks Portland cement, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 5 casks stationary 2 casks blacking and 5 casks hardware, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Malwa s—2 cases soap, and 27 bales paper, The Agra Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—45 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Singapore s—56 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—80 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 tons bones, Bettie Brothers 1,583 parts rags, Framjeebhoy Hormjee Sawjee.
Edwin s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4093 cwts linseed Soonderdass Morarjee; 3 casks cocoanut oil, Chuttoorbhoy Morarjee; 63 bales rags and 30 bales wool, Polly and Co; 31 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 261 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 100 bales rags, M M Mody and Co; 85 bales wool, Premjee Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—23 cwts gum copal, Currimbhoy Hussanbhoy, 11 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasum; 102 cwts sandalwood chips, Alladin Mahamed Dams.

FOR VENICE.

Escurial s—2,100 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—104 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s—3 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—2 cases Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 16 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 3 cases sharkfins, Vuzeer Thaver; 64 bales twist, Hajee John Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 60 bales twist, N Tulsidas; 50 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 12 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrem; 12 bales twist, Mohamed Woomar; 70 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jaichund Boondalall; 80 bales twist, Esaa bin Khulifa.
Cathay s—21 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—31 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 30 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—July 18.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Mahomjee and others—Tyebjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Meiffershied and others vs Vijbhoocan Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
331-79—A F Turner—Meghjee Hunsraj and others vs Mathooradass Lowjee and others—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

169-79—Shamrao P—Sewbux Ramdayal vs Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another—Chalk and W—Part heard)
204-79—Chalk and W—Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another vs Sewbux Ramdayal—Shamrao P.
133-79—Khunderao M—Jewa Kessore and another vs Shamjee Jadowjee and others—Jefferson and F—Part heard.
427-78—Ardesheer and H—Jeejeebhoy and another vs H Hurridass Purshotum and another—Smith and F.
339-78—Shivpurjee—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Lukhmidass and others—Hearn, C. and L.
237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowndass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy and another—Tyebjee and B.
82-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jeewandass Mooljee and another—Tyebjee and S.
782-77—Bhaprjee and T—Jethibhai vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nessurwanjee Ardeshir Wadia vs Dawood Bawla—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Cama—Curoondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Esaa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
240-78—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Gokuldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

749-77—Chalk and W—Canjo Bhaijee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 17.

Cornish, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Mussoorie.
Shaw, Captain, the Royal Scots, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—July 17.

Dewar, Major, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bolton, Captain, 18th Regt, on duty, to Ferozpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 28th July 1879.

Lieut Nettleship, 15th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—Lt Kirwan, R H A; Troopster Winborn, Private Hammond, Nash, Mitchell, 3rd Hussars; Capt Robson, Lieut Hopkins, Lieut Mint-r, Lieut Reynolds, Royal Artillery; Gunner Emery, 17-8 R A; Major Watson, Lieuts Williamson, Ward, Oakes, 2nd Lieut Edwards, Bandmaster Paterson, Corporal Board, Corporal Jones, 29th Foot; Corporal Royal, Corporal Williams, Private Hansen, 60th Foot; Conductor Allen, Ordnance Department; Surgeon Findlay, Army Medical Department; Surgeon Lowdell, Indian Medical Department; Hospital apprentice Kennedy; Hospital Apprentice Dennet, Hospital Apprentice Dean, Subordinate Medical Department.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 17.)

Military Department.

Colonel Brown, 38th Bengal N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Surgeon Major W J Simmiod, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Lieut C C Lindsay, 4th Hazara Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe for three months :—Col J Watson, C B, V C, Staff Corps, Political Agent Gwallor.
The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Ensign and Lieut E Noble to be Captain.
Rev Mr Corfield, Honorary Chaplain of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted twelve months' leave.
The following promotion is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Color Serjt W F Ross to be 2nd Lieutenant.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain. Lieut F J Symonds, Staff Corps.
The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Surgeon Major H T Dunn, B A Sub-Conductor C Yates, Ordnance Department has been granted an extension of leave for six month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major G E Hancock and Captain E V Stace have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court.
The following appointment are made during the absence of Mr Aston, or until further orders :—Major C Woodhouse, First Assistant to the Political Agent, to act as Judicial Assistant. Major A M Phillips, Second Assistant, to act as First Assistant. Mr F S V Fitzgerald, Acting Third Assistant, to act as Second Assistant. Captain E V Stace to act as Third Assistant, in addition to his own duties as Survey Officer, Rajasthanik Court.
The services of Lieut-General Sir M K Kennedy, K C S I, R E, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
Lieut W Wood is appointed to act temporarily as executive Engineer, Satara.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS:

Mails and Passengers from and to Bombay.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary.
The Bombay Ryot.
Sporting Notes—The Western India Grand Annual Hunt Races.
Bank of Bombay—I.—II.
The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Annual Report.
The Native Army.
"The Rat Plague in the Deccan."
Politics at Home and Abroad.
General News—
Bombay and Presidency.
Dacoits and Dacoities.
The Thana District Dacoities—Major Daniell's encounter with Dowlatrao and his Gang.
Nursey Kessowjee before the Magistrate.
Poona Gymkhana Sky Races.
Sir Richard Temple and the Poona Sabha.
Bombay Town Council.
Correspondence—
Mr. Russel Aitken on Public Works in Bombay.
The Rat Plague—A Good Suggestion.
The Cost of Working Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways.
The Death of Captain Swiney.
Influence of Forests on Rainfall.
Bengal—
Deficient Harbour Marks at Calcutta.
Great Fire at Cossipore.
Madras—
Honorary Commissions in the Native Army.
Burmah.
N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjaub—
Crop and Weather Report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
Simla Notes.
The Frontier—
Afghan Despatches.
General Notes.
Topics of the Times—
The Lessons of the Mutiny.
The Modern Retired Indian Capitalist.
Narrative of Lt. R. the Governor's Tour in the Southern Maratha Country.
Official Gazettes—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letters.
English Commercial and Financial Letters.
Summary of the English News.
Latest Telegrams Published in London.
The Navy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—HOLT—June 10th, at St. John's, Brixton, by the Rev J. Cooke, Vicar, Major W. T. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, to Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of the late William Holt, Esq.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WREDDEN—July 16th, at Girgaum, the wife of J. Osborne Wredden, Esquire, Accountant, P. W. Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SPALDING—July 15th, at Bombay, of heart disease, Euphemia Elizabeth Spalding, daughter of the late John Spalding, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 6 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—July 13th, at Barrackpore, the wife of E. B. Baker, Esq., of a daughter.
BAYLEY—July 13th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant T. Bayley, Quartermaster, 2-14th P. W. O. Regiment, of a daughter.
C NNELL—July 7th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. G. L F Connell, of a daughter.
M'PHERSON—July 8th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. D. W. McPherson, Assistant Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Agra, of a son.
WATKINS—July 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. Oscar D. Watkins, of a daughter.
YOUNG—July 10th, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant C. Wilson Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HACKETT—KENNEDY—July 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. E. Jermyn, M. A., Chaplain, the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M.A., C.M.S., to Anna Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Gordon Kennedy, Esq.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—July 7th, at Murree, Catherine Louisa, widow of the late Major Mark Edward Currie, R. H. A.
FOURACRES—July 13th, at Calcutta, Cecil Archibald, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fouracres, aged 4 months.
HAUGHTON—July 16th, at Julpigoree, Jessie, elder daughter of R. Hamilton, aged 8 years.
HALL—July 11th, at Singell Factory, Kurseong, Catherine, the infant daughter of Forbes and Catherine Hall, aged 1 month.
WATSON—July 4th, at Murree, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant Edward H. Watson, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment.
WILLIAMSON—July 11th, at Mandla, C. P., Ethel Eden, the dearly loved child of the Rev. H. D. Williamson, C.M.S., aged 10½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

The meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay has been fixed for the 6th proximo, on which date the Directors' Report will be submitted for approval. We trust that an opportunity will then be taken to offer those explanations regarding certain transactions of the Bank which we have from time to time pointed out as called for. There is a feeling abroad in business circles that the Report does not tell everything. It is of the utmost importance that such suspicions should be removed, but at present, unfortunately, it cannot be said that they are without justification. For instance, there seems to be no doubt that the losses incurred by the Bank were owing to the laxity shown by the Board of Directors in granting excessive credit to three of their own number. True, by energetic action on the part of the Secretary, the Bank, at the time of Nicol and Co.'s and Nursey Kessowjee's failures, succeeded in obtaining cover for a portion of its advances to these two firms; but the very fact that such cover was then suddenly required, shows that the money had been originally borrowed on insufficient security, and that the loans had been made on terms far too lax, if not at direct variance with the bye-laws of the Bank. The shareholders were told in their last Report, in Mr. Balfour's own words, that "no loss was anticipated from Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s liabilities." But the Directors, after having carefully revised the securities on hand, have now to write off Rs. 2,16,000 on account of debts due by that firm. Mr. Balfour told us that in no single instance had the bye-laws of the Bank been infringed, but one of these byelaws is that no single firm shall be allowed to borrow more than five lacs. Yet we have now to notice an actual loss of nearly half that sum in the case of Nursey Kessowjee alone, so that either a sum far in excess of five lacs was advanced in the first instance, or else the Directors were wrong to the extent of fifty per cent. in their valuation made six months ago, of the securities then in their possession. We are told that the cotton on which the Bank held liens has been short delivered, and it has been prominently advanced in defence of the Directors that "it was never for a moment suspected that misstatements would be resorted to (misrepresentations, to say the least, approaching a fraudulent nature)." But if such misrepresentations of a "fraudulent nature," were really made, and so caused the Bank to lose money, why has not the Bank been a little more energetic in the way of criminal prosecutions?

It is necessary, we think, for the credit of so public an institution as the Presidency Bank—in whose good name we are all concerned—that the matters referred to should be exposed to the light of publicity. It is, in short, in the words of Mr. Balfour, "the duty of the Directors to give those particulars" which we call for. If they are not given it can only mean that there is something to conceal.

When we read in the obituary of the London journals of the decease of Mr. Curry, of Mulligatawny Park and Hyde Park Gardens, London, but formerly of Curry, Rice, and Co. in the East Indies, we cannot but sometimes think how are the mighty fallen! So far as wealth goes the dead Curry is perhaps as respectable as his forefathers. We shall see one or two hundred thousand pounds tacked on to his honoured memory in the will and bequest column of the *Illustrated London News*; nevertheless, the East India merchant of this generation is what the Americans would call "mean" in comparison with his father, or grandfather, before him. There is not a trace of the nabob about him now, and he has lost the greater part of his distinctiveness. Every one remembers Mr. Binny, the Indian merchant in "the Newcomes," and how easily he was able to wash off the traces of Indian exile by a good tub and a shave at the hotel at Southampton all the while that Newcome remained "Indian" for years afterwards in his own native land. It is only merchants and money-makers who can do this, because they are of the few Englishmen in India who do not fall into ways peculiar to the country. The soldier and civilian are distinct characters, known of their dress and speech; but the money-maker is cosmopolitan, so that he whose whole heart and mind is in the amassment of a wealth may be called a citizen of the world. Drop him in London, and after a shave, a tub, and a breakfast, who can tell if he hails from Bombay or Buenos Ayres, from Madagascar or Madras? Plutus has been very kind to him by making the man his own. However, the retired East India capitalist is not without some distinctiveness, a not uncommon form of which is the desire to shine as an English squire of great estate. There are, of course, retired Anglo-Indians with other idiosyncracies all their own; and it is well with them when they exhibit a passion for club chambers luxuriously furnished, or for coursing, or for yachting, or for anything almost rather than county society, for the squires and lords of the shires are a perverse folk, and little distinctiveness as an East India capitalist may have, it will be hard for him to become "all same caste" as these people. Mulligatawny Park, as most persons know, is a splendid place—one of the finest in all Blankshire, and there are lots of pheasants in its coverts, and a first class French cook in the kitchen. It is a very fine place, and the owner is a very rich man, but there is always a "but" in these cases. Ridiculous fables are connected with the Indian career of the happy possessor of the park. At Squire Gresham's table, for instance, Lord De Courcy has remarked that the man made his money by piracy on the Indian seas, and Mrs. Proudie has corrected him with another monstrous fable—that Mr. Curry once kept a savings' bank in India, into which the poor, dear, innocent natives used to put their little all—especially the Christian converts—but that one fine day this perfidious English banker was found—missing! Of course, this must not go further, as the Bishop had it privately from a correspondent in India, but it *does

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Postal arrangements have been made between Ali Kheyl and Kabul. Letters reach in two days.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Thompson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma.

Mr. Hope introduced a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Deccan, the delivery of which occupied two hours.

Discussion of the measure in which Honorables Syud Ahmed Khan, Cockerell, Egerton, Sir A. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Stokes took part was postponed, owing to the lateness of the hour, till to-morrow at twelve o'clock; and other business before the Council was proceeded with.

Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1872. He also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

The rules of the Council were subsequently suspended, and the Bill passed into law.

The Select Committees' reports on the Civil Courts in Oudh Amendment Bill, and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill were presented to the Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Bell Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY LORD CRANBROOK.

LONDON, JULY 17.

At a Conservative Banquet held yesterday at the Crystal Palace, Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) made a speech in which he said that the policy which led to the Afghan war began in 1873, when the friendship of the late Amir Shere Ali was neglected. He eulogised the manner in which the Afghan war had been conducted, and congratulated the Viceroy on its successful issue. With reference to Yakub Khan, Lord Cranbrook said he was honestly fulfilling his Treaty obligations, and he anticipated the friendship of the Afghans and frontier tribes, thus making India secure. His Lordship, in conclusion, expressed his firm belief in Russia fulfilling the whole of the Berlin Treaty.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The S. S. Khiva, with the outward English Mails of the 4th July, left here for Bombay at 10 last night.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons last night the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of a motion that no Discipline Bill is satisfactory to the House which provides for the permanent retention of corporal punishment for military offences.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the American wheat crop is 91 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
5 per cent. Consols for account.	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117f 20c
Bar Silver	51d.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 17, 6-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 17.

CANNANORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fell of rain 4 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 79·3; barometer 29·85+. Fell of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, (16th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fell of rain 2 inchhs.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fell of rain 80 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Pyculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	24 15	28 45	28 45
16 Wednesday	.....	.....	.....
17 Thursday	0 1	0 0	0 0
Total	24 16	28 45	28 45
Fell up to 17th July 1878	47 89	51 0	49 91

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

TO-MORROW there will be an annular eclipse of the sun, visible as a partial eclipse at Bombay. The solar phenomenon will be visible for 2 hours. Commencing at 1-44 p.m., its greatest phase will occur at 3 o'clock, and the eclipse will end at 3-48. In the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, over the whole of Africa, excepting a small southern portion, about 150 miles in length, and over Southern Europe, commencing from France, Austria, and a portion of Russia bordering the Caspian Sea, in Arabia, Persia, and India, and Malaya; in the Indian Ocean, and the Islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, will the eclipse be visible.

INTIMATION has been received from the Horse Guards that the following regiments of British Infantry will go home from India next winter:—2nd Battalion 1st Foot (The Royal Scots); 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (The Buffs); 1st Battalion 4th Foot (Northumberland Fusiliers); 1st Battalion 14th Foot (P. W. O. Regiment); 59th Foot (2nd Nottinghamshire); 73rd Foot (Perthshire).

THE *Pioneer* announced on Monday last that the Honourable T. C. Hope delivered a long and important speech in Council on the 10th about the Deccan Ryots Bill. The Bill was formally introduced, and Mr. Hope moved that it should be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and Messrs. Stokes, Thomson, Colvin, and the Mover.* But the fact was that the Deccan Ryots' Bill was not introduced, but was again postponed; and our Allahabad contemporary on Wednesday published the following:—"A mistake was made in Monday's *Pioneer* in reference to Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Bill. That measure was to have been introduced at last week's meeting of Council, but at the last moment was postponed till this week's meeting. We imagined that the original programme had been carried out in the absence of any telegraphic intimation to the contrary."

IN a suit brought by a mercantile firm, in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, against a jute mill, the Judge, on Wednesday last, decided that the liability of mills does not cease even after goods have been inspected by the buyers and shipped by the mills, and that the latter are therefore liable for claims made by the buyers in the consuming countries, provided that the goods be duly surveyed by thoroughly honest and trustworthy arbitrators. This decision, the *Statesman* considers, makes it absolutely necessary that the mills, for the protection of their own interests, should contrive a method by which they can obviate the inconvenience and possible injury which may arise in the present state of affairs; and this can best be done by following in the footsteps of Dundee, and forming a public Calendaring Establishment on the banks of the Hoogly. The proposed establishment would, it is argued, very soon prove a great boon to mills and shippers. It would have to be placed under the management of an able and trustworthy European, who would properly direct the working of, say, half-a-dozen efficient presses. The building would consist of three or four spacious godowns, and be erected within an easy distance of the port. The mills would deliver the goods into the charge of the manager, and the buyers would have to inspect the bags and cloth within a certain specified time, the rejections being again handed over to the respective mills, and the goods that have been passed screwed into bales by the company. The company would have the contract for baffings and shipping, and the liability of the mills would, by mutual consent, cease there and then.

Vanity Fair is not very complimentary to the members of the Army Commission in India. "There is a great show of putting our military house in order, both in India and at home. I fear, however, that all this simulated excitement will end only in the spilling of ink. The Indian Committee is to be presided over by a civilian who has never paid any special attention to the subject, and the members are to be staff officers of rank who have not done a single day's regimental duty since they were subalterns. They will, at all events, have all the impartiality of ignorance."

ANGELS have moved unrecognised amongst men; and a Viceroy may be a poet, and his aides-de-camp know it not, says the *World*. Some such thought occurred admirer of the *Wanderer, Lucile, Orval, and other Poems*, received, to his great delight, an invitation to dinner at Government House, Simla. He found the Viceroy brilliant and affable at table, and in the drawing-room afterwards. The admirer of his verse, on returning to his hotel with a brother-guest, a gallant colonel and erst A.D.C., was asked by his comrade *what he thought* of the Viceroy. 'I didn't care about the Viceroy,' was *his reply*; 'I went to see Owen Meredith.' 'Don't know him,' said the colonel; 'but I know there was no fellow of that name at dinner.'

THE account in the July number of *Blackwood* of the March to Ekowe and the Defence and Relief of Col. Pearson is from the pen of an officer on Col. Pearson's staff.

THE journey of Col. Grodekof from the Oxus to Herat, referred to in the recent annual address to the Royal Geographical Society, is of considerable importance from a political and geographical point of view. From Masar-i-Sharif to Maimana *via* the Saripal valley, his route is entirely new, though beyond Maimana it coincides partly with the route given by Col. Palmer and partly with that of General Farrier. The journey will shed much light on the somewhat complicated orography of the Paropamisus which, according to our present knowledge, appears really to consist of a main range, Safed Koh (forming a continuation of the Hindu Kush), surrounded by an irregular mass of dependent chains or spurs, rather than three parallel ranges, as it has been the fashion of late to represent it on the maps.

A COPY of the agreement entered into between the Treasury and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance and Eastern Telegraph Companies for establishing communication with South Africa, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The principal points of the agreement have, however, already been made public. The rates to be received by the company owning or working the telegraphs for messages (other than Government messages) transmitted thereby, exclusive of charges payable to other companies or administrations, are not to exceed the following rates:—Between Durban and Aden, and *vice versa*, 5s. a word; between Zanzibar and Aden, and *vice versa*, 4s. a word; between Aden and London, and *vice versa*, by any of the lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company, a total charge of 3s. 9d. a word. These rates are not to be increased without the previous consent of the official director to be appointed by her Majesty's Treasury on the boards of the companies owning and working the line. The Government undertake, after the opening of the line of telegraph between Durban and Zanzibar for the transmission of messages, to pay for twenty years to the company owning the line an annual subsidy of £17,500 and to the company owning the line between Zanzibar and Aden an annual subsidy of £17,500. The payment of these subsidies is to be conditional on the lines being in good working order and condition, so that messages may be transmitted thereby, respectively, in the ordinary course of business. It is also provided that, "In case of war, rebellion, or other emergency, the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, or the Government of any British colony or possession duly authorised by her Majesty's Government in that behalf, may take possession of the cables, stations, offices, and apparatus on the said line, and may keep possession thereof for so long as such Government may think requisite."

EVEN the *Pioneer* finds fault with the "applause of the indiscriminate character" bestowed "all round upon everybody connected, however remotely, with the military operations just concluded;" and adds—"We in India all know in a general kind of way, that military opinion inclines to regard the war, on the whole, as ill-managed and discreditable to our organisation. * * * Taking into account the knowledge of the whole situation, which experience has given us, it would surely be childish to deny that the plan of the campaign from the outset was absolutely misconceived. It is easy to be wise after the event, and it may not be entirely discreditable to have been unwise before, but first let us discuss facts and not individual susceptibilities. The problem to be dealt with, as we now see, was not one which justified the enormous and unwieldy preparations made for it, and beyond all the most enormous preparations were made in the wrong places. The vast accumulation of force on the Kandahar route turns out to have been a mistake. The delay in commencing the attack on the Khyber is seen now to have been a mistake. And the distribution of commands is seen not to have been altogether judicious."

RATHER a curious case connected with the licence tax occurred in the district of Murshidabad. The tax was imposed upon a ryot who had given up the ghost some three years ago! His widow, who could only boast of a single plough, was at a loss how to pay the tax—Rs. 5. Of course, the ghost of her lord was mulcted in the sum of Rs. 10. At last, her case was taken up by a public-spirited native gentleman, who wrote for her a petition of appeal to the Collector of Murshidabad, who remitted the fine of Rs. 10, but declined to interfere in the matter of the tax—Rs. 5—which was paid. The *Indian Mirror* says, the Circle Officer concerned was to blame, he having made the incidence of the licence tax fall upon "the spirit of the dead;" but, in almost every district the "Circle Officers" were called upon by the Collector to introduce the tax with railway speed, and the wonder is that more ghosts and goblins were not directed not to carry on their professions without a "licence."

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, who has been for some months past travelling in Cyprus, has in preparation a volume entitled 'Cyprus, as I saw it in 1879,' which will shortly be published.

THE Rev. Dr. Rainy, of Edinburgh, Principal of the Free Church of Scotland, having written to Mr. Gladstone to express apprehension lest the Liberal leaders should give a virtual pledge not to raise the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland in the next Parliament, the right hon. gentleman states that he has given no pledge with regard to any public question, but expresses the opinion that the matter should not be considered until the Scottish people shall have pronounced upon it in a distinct and intelligible manner.

OUR London correspondent in his letter which we published yesterday, mentioned the fact that Mrs. Butler, *nee* Miss Thompson, was engaged on a picture, the subject of which was the charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo. The following description is supplied by "Atlas" in the *World*:—"The cavalry are coming on full-face to the spectators, the great variety in the horses, from the dark iron-gray to the 'flea-bitten' white, making an effective play of colour. The charge is full of dramatic action; a young fellow, badly wounded, who has begged not to be left in the rear, is supported round the body by one comrade, while the other has taken the reins from his hands. To the right the artist has had the courage to introduce a half-grotesque incident, common, however, to every charge of cavalry: a horse is lifted off all his feet by the pressure of the rush on either side, while his rider is anxiously trying to force a way out of the crowd. Through a break in the ranks the Highlanders are seen following the cavalry (as they actually did) in a tumult of enthusiasm. The charge was made under fire; and to the left of the canvas a man falls, whilst his neighbour, enraged to madness as men always are by the sound of a bullet 'swishing' into a comrade's body, shakes his fist at the French column. Mrs. Butler has also in contemplation, says the same writer, a subject from the Afghan and one from the Zulu war.

THE Eddystone Lighthouse which has now nearly a century and a quarter thrown its light across the waters of the English Channel is doomed, but unless its inevitable demolition be unexpectedly precipitated, it will not leave the rock a voiceless invisible danger to the unwary mariner, as the Bell Rock Cape was when fate overtook the pirate who had wantonly destroyed the Bell that the Abbot had moored near the spot on which the lighthouse now stands, as a warning to seamen of the hidden danger. It was from a similar philanthropic act that the Eddystone received the name of the "Bishop's rock." Smeaton's noble edifice stands to-day as perfect as it did a hundred years ago, but the Bishop's rock has yielded to the ceaseless action of the tides and waves, and the lighthouse is fast being undermined, and, before many years, must collapse. The Trinity Board has therefore announced, that they are about to build a new lighthouse on the South rocks, close to the spot where the Eddystone now stands. This new building is to be 120 feet above the level of the highest spring tides, whereas the old one was only 72 feet. It is believed that the work will be completed in four years, and that the cost will not exceed £70,000. Electricity will be employed for the purpose of illumination instead of the old fashioned oil lamps which now do duty in the Eddystone.

IN a recent issue of the *London Gazette* eight militia subalterns out of the forty-six who passed a qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners have been gazetted to Line regiments without a competitive military examination which they ought to have undergone if the Royal Warrant of March, 1878, has not been cancelled. Commenting on this the *World* says:—These young men have the felicity of knowing that they have superseded some two hundred Sandhurst cadets who passed last July and December, and who, before their commissions can be obtained, will have to pass in military law, tactics, fortification, military topography, and reconnaissance, drill, &c.; gymnastics and riding—which subjects these fortunate militia officers have avoided by doing two months' training, or playing at soldiers. It is no wonder, then, we hear of our camps being surprised and our best soldiers lost when commands of outlying pickets and posts are given to men thoroughly ignorant of the first principles of war. It is high *time* that the authorities should see to this, and appoint *no* officer, be he a militiaman or Sandhurst cadet, till he *has* passed an examination in military duties. General Order 68 of 1876 altered the status of the Sandhurst cadet; and though he passes a very much higher examination, both before the Civil Service Commission and the army authorities, he finds himself superseded by the militia subaltern. One hundred and ten young officers passed from Sandhurst in January, 1877, and these have mostly been superseded; it would be but fair to give these young men the one year's antedate which was done away just as they entered the college; they having now served twelve months with the colours, and some have been engaged in Zululand and India.

THE problem of flight is one which at present is exercising the minds of members of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. At a meeting lately, Mr. Glaisher, F. R. S., who presided, said that during the past year the Government had been actively engaged in experimenting with balloons to see how far they were applicable during times of warfare; but the results had, perhaps wisely, been kept secret. However, in its present shape, ballooning for purposes of warfare was scarcely practicable; for if it be necessary, as stated, to generate hydrogen wherever the balloon was used, several tons extra weight must be carried by the balloon. Therefore, in a country like Zululand, where there were so many difficulties in connection with transport, it would be impossible to carry such weight. He thought that the direction in which the development of ballooning would in future be found to be of great service was in the use for photographing different places for war purposes. Among the papers read was one by Mr. E. W. Creary, honorary secretary, "On the Present State of the Science of Aeronautics." At some length the author treated of the various experiments which had been made to solve the problem of flight, and said that in none of the plans which had been submitted to the society had there been the slightest hint that flight could be attained by imparting a wave-like action to a loose surface extended in the direction of its length. Certain it was that this discovery enabled them to make a very large surface effective for support, which, with wings alone, appeared to be impossible. Of course, like every machine intended to find support in the air, it must be balanced, but in the model before them such was its stability that an inch more or less did not affect it. So that they were at liberty to contemplate the construction of an aerial vehicle whose dimensions were such would suffice to maintain in wave motion six or seven hundred square feet of canvas, actuated by steam power, and capable of supporting the additional weight of a man, whose weight, together with the machine, would not certainly exceed 500lb., and they could contemplate the man as being able to move a few feet backward or forward without much affecting the stability of the machine. His descent under the parachute action could thus be graduated at will. This could also be effected by a cord attached to the ball, which by that means could be elevated or depressed at pleasure. It would be placed on wheels and have flexible arms. The weight to be carried depended upon the power and the strength of material for a given surface kept in a state of vibration. In conclusion, Mr. Breary said that, after fourteen years' study of the subject by the members of this society, they were now in a far more favourable position than they had ever been yet to form a fair estimate of the probabilities of success. The conditions necessary for flight were pretty well understood, and there remained but the mechanical difficulties, which would be overcome by experiment.

A CONTRAST.

"Look here upon this picture and on this."

SCENE I.

A District Jail.—A well nourished, cleanly clothed number of prisoners (usually long terms), in a well swept gravelled enclosure at their morning meal, 7-30, 1¾ lbs. boiled cholum, with curry, mutton, dhall, ghee, vegetables, salt. Dhooly Inspector and Superintendent of institution: prisoners "cholum not clean," "dhall not good," "mutton not enough," and similar complaints. Now, all rations are daily examined by the Superintendent, who is a medical officer, and the Jailor, and they are invariably a good as can be had in the market. Water filtered before use, Medical attendance, a Surgeon and a Hospital Assistant, who can be called up at any time of the night, should a prisoner call for aid. At night a clean and usually well ventilated ward, a cumbly and mat. A long sanitary report, eight copies (three for District Jail, three for camp, and two office copies) have to detail items regarding their well being, viz., quality of water, food, clothing, work, &c., &c.

SCENE II.

The compound of a Civil Dispensary.—Three hundred or more paupers are assembled for their only meal, a meal given by some few charitable subscriptions, remnants of cholum from the relief camp, and scrapings from the jail cooking pots.

A group of terribly emaciated men, women and children, partially naked, filthy, or clad in filthy rags, the majority of them with foul ulcers often sloughing with maggots; 3 lb. boiled cholum given, no condiments, no curry, no mutton. Bitter cries of pain or of hunger incessant, that peculiar winning cry so well known by those who are familiar with these scenes or similar ones. A dash at any stray grains of cholum that may fall frequently; snatching what they can from each other's hands. No shelter at night, or only that afforded by roadside, pials, arches of bridges, trees. Death ever busy and often present even at this miserable meal.

Is it any wonder then that our jails should be filled? The numbers in jail fluctuate as the price of rice or cholum fluctuates. A rise in either of the latter is invariably followed by a rise in the number in jails. The Civil Dispensary is full, and all that can be taken are taken in. The relief camp is full with nearly 1,000. Funds are only available for two months longer provided the numbers in camp are deduced to 300, but "weeding" is difficult where all are equally bad or nearly so. After this amount is spent, the prospect is a dreary one. Private subscription cannot fight against such poverty.—*Madras Paper.*

THE MONSOON AT COCHIN.—It has been raining "cats and dogs" all throughout the week, and although we might say with Mr. Mantalini that it is getting "demn wet," it has been very welcome. On the whole, on Friday, before daylight, it blew almost a perfect hurricane for about a quarter of an hour, followed by heavy weather, but Gorakhas, are carried on with ease at Narakal.—*Cochin Argus.*

PROCESSION OF JAGANNATH AT VIZAGAPATAM.—A correspondent writes:—"The temple in which the God of Jagannath was dedicated some fifty years ago by a Rajya named Pusham Vizia Rama Rajah, stood on the main road at Kottapeta. Every year, on the 2nd day or Ashadha Sudhrm, this god will be seated in a big car, and carried to another temple called Godisanagaramula, not far from the said temple. Is so doing as usual this year its huge wheels passed over three persons, two of them seriously wounded and died ten days afterwards, while the other two were cured.

A MALABAR CAUSE CÉLÈBRE.—The suit of Government to oust Colonel Scott from land known as the Attapadi Valley, comes on for hearing next month, before the District Judge of Malabar. The Government rest their claim to proprietory rights on an Act of 1871 which decrees a fifteen years possession for over 60 years only operated as against Government, while Colonel Scott bases his defence upon *bona fides* and acts of ownership by Malabar proprietors, exercised for over forty years, known and acquiesced in by Government officials. It is believed that Sir W. Robinson, an admitted authority on land tenures in Malabar, hitherto restrained the Government in actions against the Malayaly landlords, but now he is out of the way, they feel disposed to try conclusions with the Nairs.—*Cochin Argus.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A PRIEST.—The following strange story reaches the *Cochin Argus* from Narakal. It would appear that there is a roman Catholic Chapel at Baday, about half a mile from Narakal. On Friday, the 27th June, the child of a man, who was once the sexton of the church, died. The ex-sexton, it seems, owed some money to the church, and the priest refused to allow the body to be buried in the churchyard, unless the debt was discharged. The poor man being unable to meet the demand, the corpse was left above ground for *three days!* The parent offered to pay a portion of the amount and to furnish security for the balance, but his proposition was not accepted by the priest. The matter was reported to the Archbishop of Verapoly who sent orders to have the corpse buried, but the priest even set his Metropolitan's orders at defiance. Eventually, the body was forcibly buried by the father.

THE AFGHAN DISPATCHES.

IN another form the more important of these have already been published in the *Gazette*; but a short summary of them and the publication of a few additional facts, which are now published for the first time in the *Government Gazette*, will doubtless be interesting:—

The first despatch is from General S. Browne in which he describes the attack on Ali Musjid, upon the 21st of November last; then comes General Roberts's supplementary account of the operations, which led to the Peiwar Kotal, and the same officer's report on the action fought in the Sapari Pass on the 28th December resulting in the death of Captains Fowell and Good and three others, and the wounding of 17 persons. These reports are succeeded by accounts from Lieutenant General Maude, commanding the 2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force, and Brigadier General Tytler, commanding the 2nd Brigade 1st Division, of their operations against the Zakka Khels in the Bazar Valley. General Maude bears testimony to the excellent spirit of the officers and men throughout, and favourably mentions the names of Brigadier General J. Doran, second in command. The General also records the valuable assistance he received from Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Quartermaster General's Department, who was with him during the expedition. Brigadier General Tytler in his report draws special attention to the gallant bearing and soldierlike qualities of all the officers and men composing this column. We are told that the men throughout displayed gallantry, endurance and coolness under fire, which elicited his warmest admiration. There was no hurry; mules that had thrown their loads were quietly loaded under fire, the small number of rounds expended, 2929, alone proves the entire absence of hurried firing; and the steadiness of officers and men is sufficiently evident, when it is considered that the force was fighting and marching continuously without food from 8 in the morning till 11 at night, through a totally unknown and very difficult country. He wishes specially to bring to notice the names of the following officers to whom he expresses himself much indebted, and who rendered him throughout the most valuable assistance:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Thompson, 14th Regiment
Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Utterson, 1-17th Regiment
Captain J. Cook, 14th Sikhs, commanding detachment 27th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant H. N. M'Rae, commanding detachment, 45th Sikhs.
Lieutenant O. B. Smyth, commanding two guns, No. 11-9th Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant H. P. Leach, R.E., commanding company Sappers and Miners.
Major A. H. A Gordon, 66th Regiment, Brigade Major.
Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 59th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain G. W. Rogers, 4th Goorkhas, Orderly Officer.
Lieutenant C. Nugent, R.E., who surveyed the route, and whose sketch is enclosed.
Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, whose attendance to the wounded was indefatigable.

Brigadier-General Tytler also reports that he received much valuable assistance from Ressaldar Adul Beg, Guide Cavalry, who acted as interpreter with the native guides. He also desires to bring to notice his indebtedness to Mr. A. Forbes, special correspondent, who accompanied the column throughout the day, and being on the spot when two of the men were wounded, bandaged their wounds and looked after them until the arrival of the medical officer.

There are two reports on the action of January 4 between the advanced forces under the command of Brig. General Palliser and the enemy's cavalry—one from General Stewart, commanding the Kandahar Field Force, and the other from General Palliser himself. The enemy numbered from one thousand to twelve hundred horsemen in all, and their loss was estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. On our side one officer and six men of 15th Hussars, and one jemadar and three sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry were wounded. General Stewart says he is much indebted to Brigadier General Palliser for the successobtained on this occasion, and has much pleasure in endorsing the opinions expressed by him regarding the conduct of the affair and the behaviour of all those "who had the good fortune to take part in it." General Palliser brings to General Stewart's favourable notice, Colonel T. G. Kennedy, commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry (who commanded the right column of the advance) and some officers named by him. Of the other officers under his command Gen. Palliser recommends:—

"Major C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for his forward and gallant conduct, which was but consistent with the high reputation gained by him on former fields. Since the commencement of my service in this campaign, this officer has always been associated with me, not only as commandant of the regiment, but also as political officer with the troops I am commanded, and he has rendered very valuable assistance in obtaining information and in collecting supplies. Major G. Luck, commanding the squadron of the 15th Hussars, whose dash and spirited leading of his men could not have been surpassed; Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who led his men gallantly, and by his opportune aid in cutting down an Afghan who, on foot, was aiming his carbine at close quarters at Captain Abadie, probably saved that officer's life; Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers (Brigade Major), whose zal and judgment were as usual prominently useful to me; Captain R. G. S. Marshall, A-B, Royal Horse Artillery, for the precision with which fire was brought to bear; Lieutenant the Honorable Rupert Leigh, 15th King's Hussars, who (in the unavoidable absence of Captain E. B. Bislop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry my Aide-de-Camp, on signalling duties) acted ably, as my Orderly Officer."

General Palliser goes on to say:—

I desire here to bear testimony to the cheerful alacrity with which the officers and men of the squadron of the 15th Hussars have shared with their comrades of the Punjab Cavalry all the onerous and fatiguing duties attaching to Light Cavalry in the field.

The conduct of the following native officer and men deserve special mention, and I beg to recommend them as worthy claimants of the Order of Merit:—

Jemadar Huknewaz Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who was wounded on the right hand in a personal encounter with one of the enemy, whom he killed.

Sowar Mahomed Takhi, of Captain D. S. Cunninghame's 1st Punjab Cavalry detachment, who remained behind to pick up a comrade whose horse had been shot dead, in face of a large body of the enemy.

Sowars Ram Rukha and Akhmat Khan, who gallantly rescued a dismounted trooper, Private J. Lowe, 15th Hussars, who was in danger of being cut off by the enemy, when Ram Rukha and his comrade charged in a most gallant manner. The former received a severe wound in the encounter.

General Roberts's is the next series of despatches published. It consists of a narrative of circumstances attending the occupation of Khost district. General Roberts says the whole district is richly cultivated and produces large quantities of rice, wheat, &c. The people also possess considerable herds of cattle and sheep. The General also describes the action of Matoon on the 7th January against the Mongals, when the enemy was so completely beaten that "they did not venture to follow up our retiring troops, according to the usual Pathan custom." In conclusion he reports his satisfaction with the steady conduct of the troops, notwithstanding that they were acting against "vastly superior forces." General Roberts can only mean, we suppose, "vastly superior forces" so far as numbers went.

There is next a long report by General Maude on his operations in the Bazar Valley in January and February last. Writing on the 2nd March the Commander-in-Chief, who was responsible for these operations, expresses his opinion that General Maude "acted throughout with great judgment," and says that the effect of the expedition appears to have been satisfactory, as up to that time the tribes had not since given any trouble in the Khyber Pass. General Maude is able to declare that all ranks showed the greatest anxiety to meet the enemy on all occasions; and that whenever they did, although the enemy had the advantage of cover and an intimate knowledge of the country, our troops invariably drove them before them, obliging them to relinquish position after position. He mentions the following officers:—

Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Deputy Quartermaster General, on special service: his great experience, general knowledge, and sound judgment were at all times at my disposal, and were most valuable. Brigadier-General F. S. Blyth and F. E. Appleyard, C. B., were zealous in carrying out their respective commands. Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B, V. C, commanded the troops covering the reconnaissance on the 28th in a very judicious and careful manner.

Colonels J. J. Ruddell, 25th Foot, and G. H. Thompson, 6th Native Infantry, commanded detachments with skill and judgment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Native Infantry, and his fine regiment, my thanks are due for their spirit and soldierly conduct.

Subadar Allum Khan and Jemadar Yaseen Khan materially assisted in bringing about friendly relations with the Zakka Khel.

The manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, 13 h Bengal Lancers, conducted to the cavalry reconnaissance on the 29th, deserves commendation; nor do I forget the gallant and devoted spirit of those of his men who ran the gauntlet of the enemy carrying letters.

Major Jenkins, of the Guides, showed great judgment in command of the rear-guard on the 26th; and his knowledge of the people was very useful.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General, whose services I much regret to lose, displayed great activity and readiness on all occasions; and Captain M. G. Grand, Cavalry Brigade Major, who was acting in the Quartermaster General's Department, was most useful on several occasions.

The services of Brigadier-General J. Michell, C. B., Colonel the Hon'ble D. M. Fraser, C. B., commanding the Royal Artillery of the Division, Major C. A. Sim, R. E., and Major G. Hatchell, Assistant Adjutant General, were cheerfully given when required.

Lieutenant B. E. Sprague, 51st Foot, and his signalling party were most active in obtaining and conveying information.

The arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded were ably conducted by Surgeon-Major J. J. A. Hanbury, Principal Medical Officer of the Division. Those of the Commissariat by Colonel W. C. R. Myles, Principal Commissariat Officer, were also generally satisfactory.

The action of Kushki-Nakhud, under Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, in February last, is described very fully by that officer. His report is accompanied by a note from the Commander-in-Chief, endorsing General Stewart's commendatory remark on the conduct of officers and men and the manner in which the affair was conducted. Sir F. Haines says he regrets the loss of so promising and gallant an officer as Major Reynolds of the 3rd Sind Horse. General Stewart's despatch is as follows:—

In continuation of Field Force No. 10K., dated 1st March 1879, I have the honour to report that, as Kushki-Nakhud, on the 26th instant, a detachment was attacked by some 1,500 men from Gamindawar and districts on this side of the river Helmund.

2. The detachment covered the withdrawal of the 2nd Division from the neighbourhood of Girishk, and was moving at a distance of one march in rear.

3. The attack was made in the afternoon, when the detachment had encamped. It was most successfully met, and the enemy was broken up and dispersed by a charge in which the officers and men of the 3rd Sind Horse distinguished themselves.

4. I regret to announce the death of Major W. Reynolds, of the 3rd Sind Horse, who though wounded at the outset led his squadron into action, and was subsequently killed. His gallantry during the encounter was specially noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, and I am satisfied that by his death the service has lost an officer of much promise.

5. The casualities in the detachment amounted to one officer and four sowars of the 3rd Sind Horse, killed; and one officer, Lieut-nant-Colonel Malcolmson, and 23 sowars wounded. The enemy's loss amounted to about 200 killed and 120 wounded.

6. The dispositions made and the management of the affair merit my approbation, and I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. P. Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, who commanded, and Lieutenant Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the detachment of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, as well as in bearing testimony to the spirited conduct of the officers and men engaged.

Colonel Malcolmson, in his interesting report, says in Major Reynolds the regiment has lost a most promising officer and his death prevented his being recommended for the special notice of the Major-General Commanding, of which he would have been specially deserving. Colonel Malcolmson computes the strength of the enemy to have been 1,500 or more, of whom 500 were reported to be *ghazees* or fanatics and 50 cavalry. That they all fought with the utmost coolness, determination and contempt of death. Colonel Malcolmson, who was the senior officer of the column, 3rd Sind Horse, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Gough, commanding the 10th Hussars; Lieutenant W. R. P. Gough, commanding the Guide Cavalry (190 sabres), after Major Batty's death; Major the Hon'ble A. Stewart, commanding C, Royal Horse Artillery, 6 guns; Major F. S. S. Brind, commanding the 17th Regiment, 349 men; Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Hughes, commanding the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, 210 men; Major C. L. Woodruffe, commanding the 45th Sikhs, 240 men; and the Staff Officers who accompanied me during the engagement—Captain J. Davidson, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, Captain Boyce A Coombe, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major of Cavalry, Captain T. A. S. Quintin, 10th Hussars, A.D.C., Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. L. Bellew, 10th Hussars, Orderly Officer, and Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Field Engineer, who also acted in conveying orders.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE HIGH COURTS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

WE have on former occasions expressed our conviction that the 3½ millions sterling which the Governments of India spends every year on "Law and Justice" might be advantageously curtailed. We propose, at present, to indicate one quarter in which a *prima facie* case, at any rate, for retrenchment would seem to be made out, and to consider the mode in which the economy might with least inconvenience be effected. The High Courts of the Presidencies have a traditional prestige to which we should be sorry to see supposed to be lessened in any disrespect. They, no doubt, at one period of Indian history served definite purposes and achieved that purpose with success. They belong to the epoch when English statesmen were driven by the remoteness of British India, the slowness of communication and the consequent tendency to almost unlimited absolutism, to govern this great dependency by a system of counter-checks. If a Governor General chose to defy his instructions, no one from home could stop him for a year, and by that time it was probably too late to counter-work his proceedings. It consequently became necessary to hedge him about with co-adjutors who might circumscribe his idiosyncracies and keep his aberrations from the beaten track of officialdom within reasonable bounds. Madras and Bombay would, it was hoped, do something to keep Calcutta straight, and in the same way at the Governor-General's head-quarters the Chief Justice was intended to afford a counterpoise of sufficient strength and dignity to guard against an imperious or stubborn Viceroy trampling down the other members of his Council, and carrying his own way by sheer force of will. On many occasions, there is good cause to believe, this power has been exercised usefully and well; but it is at the present day as entirely obsolete as the Council of the Moghuls. The High Courts can, of course, maintain the inviolability of the law, but they have no more to do with the administration of the country than the pettiest moonsiff in a remote district. At the same time the special state of things, for which the High Courts were founded, has entirely ceased to exist. When they were founded, there was in each Presidency town, and especially in Calcutta, a little colony of Englishmen, who followed their own customs, had to be tried by their own procedure, and married with them a personal law which differed in almost every particular from that of the race amongst whom they sojourned. English law, and especially the English law of Procedure, was at the time at the climax of abstruseness, confusion and technicality. The ordinances of the Indian system have been thrown into codes, many rules of English law have been adopted here, the close intercourse of the two nations for a century has to a large extent amalgamated the principles of right and right stand, and the rules by which they must be ascertained. The Englishman in India is no longer the sojourner amid allied institutions with his own little atmosphere of personal law surrounding him; but a member of a community whose rights and liabilities are in almost every particular identical with his own, and which, when they differ, can be ascertained with perfect ease and defined with perfect distinctness. Thus the special judicial object of the High Courts has ceased, just as their political object has passed away. There is really no reason whatever, except the historical one, why nineteen-twentieths of the ordinal work of the High Courts, Criminal and Civil, should not be disc

hished by the 2nd Administrative Battalion, Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under command of Captain Lake, and the band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Mr. Smyth, played "God save the Queen" as the procession entered. About two pe-ons were present to witness the interesting proceedings, which commenced with the reading, by the Commander-in-Chief, as president, of an address, which stated:

"In the name of the 672 orphan boys and girls now cared for by the institution we desire to express the great joy with which we hail the presence here to-day of your Royal Highnesses to open the new school-rooms and other buildings of this our junior school, which, by special permission, bears the illustrious name of Alexandra. This branch was founded in October, 1856, and was amalgamated with the Orphan Working School on Jan. 1, 1877, to commemorate which your Royal Highness graciously presided over the Anniversary Festival on March 5, raising no less a sum than £8,000, a large portion of which has been spent on the new buildings, which we ask your Royal Highnesses this day to declare open. These enlargements and improvements will give greater facilities for carrying on and extending the good work of providing for those who are ready to perish, and of causing many a widow's heart to sing for joy."

To this address the Prince of Wales briefly replied, thanking the illustrious president, and expressing the very great pleasure which the Princess of Wales and himself felt in being present.

The Royal party then repaired to the new school-room, where the Rev. Canon Harvey, Rector of Hornsey, offered prayer. A hymn was then sung by the children, the benediction was pronounced, and the Prince of Wales declared the building open. This important part of the ceremony was followed by the unveiling of a tablet by the Princess of Wales recording the event, and inscribing the names of the president, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; the treasurer, Mr. J. K. Welch: the secretary, Mr. Josiadab Pinch; Mr. Alfred R. Pite. Her Royal Highness then received from 150 ladies and children as many purses in aid of the institution, which annually maintains and educates 672 children. During the presentation of purses the band of the Royal Artillery, stationed outside, performed a selection of music. Before the conclusion of this inaugural ceremony, a letter from Sir James Tyler, enclosing a cheque for 750 guineas, was handed by his brother, Mr. Charles Tyler, to the Prince of Wales, and was read aloud by his Royal Highness. "God save the Queen" was again played on the departure of the Royal visitors, and the guard of honour presented arms as the carriages drove away.

CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following article:—

"The Revival of the Warlike Power of China" is the title of a striking article in *Fraser's Magazine* for June. It is written by Captain Bridge, R.N., who speaks with personal knowledge of the nation of which he treats. But this we should have inferred if the name ... had not been given; inasmuch as his object is to show that the traditional idea of Chinese hatred of innovation is a fallacy. Captain Bridge is not the first or only one who has taken up the same theme; but so difficult is it to uproot a fixed idea that repeated efforts are necessary to success. Events, following each other in rapid succession, are bringing the only three Great Powers left to share the inheritance of the "Great Mogul" (China, Russia, and England) in direct contact in Central Asia and along the base of the Hindoo Kush. It is of some practical importance, therefore, to measure, not with the eyes of prejudice, but with accurate knowledge, what is the military power—potential or actual—of the most populous of the three Asiatic empires. The chances of conflict in which two at least of the rival may be involved are not so remote that we can wisely defer forming a judgment on this head. The recent reconquest of Eastern Turkestan by the Chinese, which wants but the province and town of Kuldja to be complete, looks like an awakening of national life where vital power was supposed to be weakest. Kuldja, however, as well as the surrounding country, remains in the hands of the Russians—provisionally, it was said, when first taken some ten years ago; but Russia is not in the habit of surrendering what once she has got possession of, whether by arms or diplomacy. Neither have the Chinese lost any of their old tenacity of purpose. How these two powers, with their conflicting claims and tendencies, are to keep the peace is not quite clear. Will the Russians yield what they so highly prize? Or will the Chinese forego what they desire and believe to be rightly theirs?

Again, it should be noted that the Anglo-Indian has lately been making loud complaints of the obstructions interposed by the Chinese to the commerce of India with Turkestan. This, indeed, is only the recrudescense of an old and chronic complaint. Never since the British territories became conterminous with Nepaul, Bhootan and Thibet—half-civilized or semi-barbarous tributaries of China to the north, and Burmah to the east and south—has there been anything but obstructiveness on the part of the Chinese. There has been little disguise as to its purpose of exclusion. To make this a ground of quarrel no new provocation was needed; enough, perhaps, if there is an increase of impatience at the decidedly prohibitive policy of a Power with territories marching along our borders for many hundred miles. It may well happen that after chafing for a century against the obstacles set up by a State with its semi-barbarous dependencies, India will not much longer consent to be shut out from Central Asia, but claim the free passage now denied by China. But China and England are not alone in the field, as we have seen. Russia has as much pressure to bring from the north for its own ends as the British in India from the south; and the Northern Power is as eager and resolute, to say the least of it, as the Southern. Now, if both these Great Powers were animated by a common purpose, it is obvious that China would in all probability see the necessity of yielding. Notwithstanding her colossal proportions in territories and population, unless she were to fuse a million of men into a disciplined army, China is powerless against the forces of a great European Power. Hitherto this step has not been taken by the Chinese; but let us not conclude that they are unable to adopt such a course, or would have any objection to a disciplined army and European tactics, once they were convinced that only by such means can their independence and their supremacy in Eastern Asia be maintained. The desultory experiments made since the last encounter with European troops in 1860 in organizing bodies of troops with European instruction and improved firearms afford no proof that under pressure of great danger, or for the attainment of an object of national ambition, they would not get together and effective army, just as they are now collecting an effective navy. In a practically unlimited command of men, singularly hardy and temperate, easily fed and commanded—as Colonel Gordon showed—China possesses all the raw material of a great military Power. Nor would money be wanting under such conditions. Apart from the power of taxing and raising supplies among the native population, the Chinese Government have now under a foreign inspectorate, a Custom-house administration for the foreign trade, which realises a gross revenue of £4,000,000, collected with the utmost regularity and certainty, on the security of which they would have no difficulty in negotiating a foreign loan of some scores of millions on favourable terms. Nor is it any evidence of want of foresight that their chief efforts have first been directed to the creation of strong seaboard defences and an efficient navy. It is material to remark, indeed, as another proof of the tenacity of purpose which distinguishes alike the Government and the nation, that, having recognized the necessity of these defences after the late wars, and after making an abortive effort to obtain at a single stroke an efficient fleet under Sherard Osborne in 1861-62 (an attempt defeated by the jealousy of the Treaty Powers), they proceeded to attain the same end by other means. Captain Bridge truly remarks that since that period "millions have been spent in the construction and purchase of war steamers of the newest type, and in the establishment of dockyards and arsenals in which munitions of war of all kinds may be produced."

In the neighbourhood of Shanghai, in 1867, a naval yard was established, and two steam frigates of nearly 3,000 tons measurement have been built and launched at it. A small ironclad for river service was also completed two years ago. At the dockyard, and attached to it, is an arsenal, in which projectiles for heavy and field guns and breech-loading rifles are being continuously produced. Tso-Tsung-Tang, the conqueror of Turkestan and the Tungan rulers of Urumtsi and Manas, and Li-Hung-Chang, the conqueror of the Taepings, are both soldiers as well as statesmen, and pride themselves on being so. The first is the founder of another great arsenal at Foochow, which, under the direction of Captain Giquel, of the French navy, has long been able to build ships of war; it possesses iron works, rolling-mills, engine-factories, and building slips—in fact, all the plant of a high-class naval yard in full working order; and from this yard have already been launched no fewer than fifteen vessels (with all their engines and armaments) of which eleven were of over 1,000 tons displacement. The second, Li-Hung-Chang, has created a great arsenal at Tientsin, on the Peiho, modelled after Woolwich, with powder-mills, foundries, &c., in the conduct of which many of the best artificers of Woolwich had been engaged as far back as 1869. Great as these establishments are the Government at Peking and their Governor Generals in the maritime provinces have not rested content with them. They have for a series of years imported largely the most improved cannon for their batteries, and firearms of the newest and best kinds for their troops. The forts on the Peiho bristle with a number of Krupp's heaviest ordnance; and even torpedoes, with means of firing across the river by electricity, are not wanting. In addition, many war steamers have been purchased; and there are now under construction in the Tyne a new class of gun-boats, which differ from the Gannet class in several important particulars. In the first place, they are, we are told, "of steel instead of wrought iron, their speed is ten knots instead of nine, and their lines are such that they obtain a speed of nine knots backwards, and, having a bow rudder, are, in fact, double-ended. Their boilers, as well as their engines, are wholly under the w... aterline, which was not quite the case in the Gannet class. The guns also, being of the new type, are, though slightly less in weight, distinctly sup...erior in power."

Altogether it is ...manifest that the old military instincts of the ... mingled Mongol, Tartar, and Chinese races are ... not lost. They are the same allied races who ... under Genghis Khan and his successors held ...ay over the whole of Asia, from the Yellow Sea to the Mediterranean; which founded a Great Mogul Empire in India, the last trace of which only disappeared in the Indian Mutiny by the death of their last descendants at Delhi; and much later under the present Tartar dynasty overran and conquered Thibet, Nepaul, and Bhootan, and held the Burmese in vassalage. There can be no greater mistake than to regard the Chinese as an "effete" nation with which it is unnecessary for Europe to count. Whatever may be the policy or the immediate future of the three Asiatic Powers under whose sway some 700,000,000 of people live in Asia, it must be evident that the question of their relative military resources, and especially of those of China, about which less is known, is one of far more than speculative interest.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, making it healthy and pleasant. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the most reliable specific of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treasher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Furnadan & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; Parsons & Co., Madras; J. E. Lyell & Co., Colombo; Parsons & Co., Kandy; J. E. Horner & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Macfarlane & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Deccan.—[ADVT.]

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£880,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 59, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, | PENANG, | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | MANILA.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | SHANGHAI.
RANGOON. | SOURABAYA. | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.
PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879.
(Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of *Life*.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
THORPE AND COMPANY.
Beg to announce the arrival of their Waterproof Clothing manufactured specially for India, and warranted not to stick.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, very light, all sizes	10	8
Caps with fall curtains, same material	2	8
Leggings Do.	3	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized, very durable	12	8
Caps with fall curtains, same material	3	8
Leggings Do.	4	8
Fine Drab Vulcanized, the Waterproofing between the substances, and guaranteed not to stick	20	0
Leggings to match	7	8
Best Quality Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, all sizes	12	8
60 in. Drab Twill Vulcanized Sheeting ..... per yard	5	8
Silk Umbrellas ..... from	11	8
Black Alpaca ..... "	4	8

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AIR-TIGHT TIN DRESS BOXES.
THORPE & COMPANY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
THE HOT SEASON.
WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from	2 8	each
" Lisle Thread Socks, from	15 0	½ doz.
Fine Cotton Socks, from	3 8	"
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality)	28 8	doz.
Thin soft Merino Socks from	23 0	doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from	18 8	doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached	5 0	"
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	5 8	"

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth"	11 0	each
Oxford	11 0	"
Cambric	7 8	"
Silk and Wool	19 0	"
All silk (a great luxury)	25 0	

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot	2 8	each

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets, new shape	6 8	
Drill on Cork Helmets	8 8	
Large Pith Topees from	6 8	
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen	15 0	
Andree's Teral Hat	18 8	
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0	
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes	9 8	
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2 0	
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined)	5 8	
Buff Alpaca "	7 8	
White Umbrella covers	5 0	

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c.
Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.
Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.
BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has doubls the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOB WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street
call attention to the recognised remedy for
ASTHMA, &c. DATURA TATULA.
Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 2s. to 18s.
DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.
The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 2s, 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.
SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.
DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.
Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.
FOR ASTHMA, &c., DATURA TATULA,
The words "Datura Tatula" and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.
Prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London
and of Chemists everywhere

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
☞ *The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*
THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi. Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The Guides, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Manmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amrasti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (B. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shershs and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hashra Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chiambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtee and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Rajpootana and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullundur Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kangra Valley.
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following
AGENTS.
Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hot